

# URBANA UNION.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 24, 1862.

Terms.—One Dollar per annum, in advance. The cheapest and best country paper in Ohio. J. W. Houx, Urbana, Ohio.



The Union of Hearts—the Union of Hands. The Union of States none can sever. The Union of Lanes—the Union of Lands. And the Union of Our Union Forever!

THE URBANA UNION is a newspaper for the people of Champaign county. It is not in the interest of any party, nor is it meant to be identified with the interest of any party, because it will not be fettered. It will not be Neutral for that means a-servile flattery. It will have very distinct opinions on all public questions connected with government, whether Union, State, or County; and on the expression of opinion it will have but one guide—a strict adherence to law. It will support the Constitution and the Laws, without regard to platforms or to party dogmas.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

ENDING DEC. 24, 1862.

SINCE our last issue there has been some kind of a "fight" down about Cornish of consequence enough and favorable enough to enable the newsmen in the cities to cry "all about the fight," and a good many months ago the cry would have brought ready buyers. But the public appetite has ceased "to grow by what it feeds on," and the public gives no heed.

The manipulators of government opinion, and the stated supply for people's use, announce that the result of the Fredericksburg venture have been manfully avowed, and owned by Burnside. This is right and manly, as he consents to execute the project, but there is no forgetting the oft-repeated denunciation of McClellan for taking the York River route to Richmond and the change of base to James, and this of course implied and meant a preference for the other. That was the Washington plan; that plan has been followed, and clearly has the army answered for it. There can be no escape from responsibility by the Cabinet or by some one thereabouts, though no written command may be forthcoming to show. We told our readers on the 26th of November that "Burnside is the apparent commander of the army, but not the real one."

General Rosecrans is still at Nashville, and he cannot move from there for lack of supplies, and in the present low state of the Cumberland River he must rely on the Louisville Railroad alone for transportation, and that is in danger of interruption. We hope that there may be no worse result than compulsory inaction.

From the politicians at Washington we have the definite statement that the Secretary of State and the Assistant Secretary have resigned. That Mr. Chase has also resigned. But his friends say that this resignation is only a snare to draw out the other Secretaries, and then he will go back into the New Cabinet. But Mr. Stanton does not follow suit, and Mr. Blair holds on. Rumor will be very busy in naming the new persons. The authors of this movement will desire to keep Mr. Chase in the Treasury, but we expect to hear that Mr. Chase will take this lucky chance to escape from the Treasury, instead of waiting and having to take to bad health as an excuse. He has run the machine its full career on Treasury notes, and now when he must come to actual loans at the rate of two millions a day he may well seek to escape. If he can be Secretary of State and let some one else break down in the Treasury, he can stimulate his friends to proclaim the contrast between his career and that of his unfortunate successor. Next week we shall know.

LATER.—We are now told that the Secretaries remain. We take nothing back. See the next blow up.

## Congress.

(Under this head we shall give the actual doings of Congress on the necessary business of the country. Many parties are expected to make what is called "a record," and intended for use in the next election, will be noticed only so far as necessary to show the temper and feeling of the body.)

December 11.—In the Senate debate on arbitrary arrests, Mr. Fessenden broached a new tap of law doctrine. He averred that the President had not taken an oath to support the Constitution; he had only sworn to "protect, preserve and defend it." This is said to be now and unanswerable; it is undoubtedly new, and an certainly unworthy of answer. It is one of the sad signs of the times, for he is said to be the ablest lawyer in the Senate.

HOUSS.—Mr. Yeaman, of Kentucky, offered a resolution disapproving of the Emancipation Edict; laid on the table, yeas 44, nays 45.

December 13.—Mr. Pendleton offered a resolution calling on the President to know whether in the discharge of political prisoners they have been required to give an obligation not to sue for the imprisonment. Laid on the table to prevent the information. This seems to be a very proper inquiry. A like resolution has been offered in the Senate, and laid over.

## ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

December 1862.—On motion of Mr. Stevens, the

House went into committee on the state of the Union, (Mr. Colfax in the chair.)

The military appropriation bill, for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1863, was taken up.

Mr. Vallandigham. What is the amount of the appropriation?

Mr. Stevens. About eleven hundred and thirty-two millions.

After the reading of the bill—

Mr. Mallory proposed the following:

Resolved, That no part of the money appropriated by this act shall be expended to encourage the escape of slaves from their masters, or for any purpose of emancipation or colonization, or for any other object than the re-establishment of the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States over the rebels.

The proviso was rejected—yeas, 33, nays 66.

The committee then rose, and the bill was reported to the House.

Mr. Washworth moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until 4th day of January; on which the yeas and nays were demanded.

The motion for postponement was lost: yeas 29, nays 65.

Mr. Stevens called the previous question.

Mr. Mallory asked that the previous question be withdrawn, to enable him to put his proviso to the House.

Mr. Stevens said he had intended to allow the proviso to be put, but too much time had been already spent on the bill.

Mr. Mallory. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had distinctly promised that he would permit the proviso to be put. He hoped the House would vote down the previous question. Permit the proviso to be put, and there will be a unanimous vote on the bill on this side of the House.

Mr. Stevens declined.

The yeas and nays were taken on the passage of the bill: Yeas 107, nays 8.

So the bill passed.

Our readers will understand that the previous question cuts off all debate and all amendment. Mr. Stevens, the chairman of the money committee, seems to be petulant and resentful at any opposition, and shows it in this way. Seven hundred and thirty-two millions of dollars is a goodly sum to put through on a rush; but this is not "the day of small things."

## May Congress Impose Conditions on the Admission of States?

The present Congress now in session, have undertaken to divide a State and admit a new State without the consent of its Legislature, as provided in the Constitution. Not content with this palpable violation of the Constitution, they have assumed to dictate what the people of that new State shall do in regard to slavery, and to provide in the law of admission that they shall abolish slavery within a given time. If this can be done, every municipal regulation of the States may be broken down and made to conform to the notions of the usurpers. But how idle and futile this attempt to control the people of a State, after the admission and recognition of the State. Suppose they do not choose to comply with the condition imposed. Will the Congress repeal the law, and expel the State? or will they retain it and coerce it to repeal its new laws, or will they enter some strange kind of decree enforcing specific performance?

The bill for dividing the State was avowedly supported as a revolutionary measure by its leading advocates. The same avowed power, and the same motives, may authorize another Congress to compress all the New England States into one State, and so remodel the Senate. Like the *Ex. in Lord Coke*, "it is pregnant with matter of grave importance."

## The Government Cannot Furnish the Paper Circulation of Commerce.

MR. SECRETARY CHASE in his annual report demonstrates in the following clear and forcible passage, that the wants of the Treasury and the needs of commerce are independent of each other; and that the Government cannot furnish the proper paper money of the country. The Treasury notes are, in truth, not a currency circulation in the true sense of the term, but a clandestine mode of borrowing money, while seeming to disburse. And when the Government no longer needs the loan, the notes are paid and withdrawn without any regard to the wants of commerce or the convenience of the people:

"The principal objections to such a circulation as a permanent system are, 1st, the facility of excessive expansion when expenditures exceed revenue; 2d, the danger of lavish and corrupt expenditure, stimulated by facility of expansion; 3d, the danger of fraud in management and supervision; 4th, the impossibility of providing it in sufficient amounts for the wants of the people whenever expenditures are reduced to equality with revenue or below it."

These objections are all serious. The last requires some elucidation. It will be easily understood, however, if it be considered that a Government issuing a credit circulation cannot, supply, in any given period, an amount of currency greater than the excess of its disbursements over its receipts. To that amount, it may create a debt in small notes, and these notes may be used as currency. This is precisely the way in which the existing currency of United States notes is supplied. That portion of the expenditure not met by revenue or loans has been met by the issue of these notes. Debt in this form has been substituted for various debts in other forms. Whenever, therefore, the country shall be restored to a healthy normal condition, and receipts exceed expenditures, the supply of United States notes will be arrested, and most progressively diminished. Whatever demand may be made for their redemption in coin must hasten this diminution; and there can be no reissue; for reissue, under the conditions, necessarily implies disbursement, and the revenue, upon the appropriation, supplies more than is needed for that purpose. There is, then, no mode in which a currency in United States notes can be permanently maintained, except by loans of them, when not required for disbursement, on deposits of coin, or pledge of securities, or in some other way. This would convert the Treasury into a Government bank, with all its hazards and mischiefs."

## The Downward Course.

MR. SEWARD, Secretary of State, and Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, have resigned their places. This would be a matter of no moment if it had happened in the ordinary course, either from their own wish to retire, or from the wish of the President to procure other men to advise him. But it is the contrivance of a cabal in the Senate, who have undertaken to drag the President into a compliance with their wishes. The Constitution provides that the President shall appoint all officers with the advice and consent of the Senate, and they are meant to be independent of each other. But here the Senate, or a faction in the Senate, is meddling with his power and seeking to draw into their hands what does not belong to them. It is said that they have even threatened to withhold their proper legislative aid, and they call themselves the friends of the country, as if other persons who differ from them are not friends of the country. Perhaps they think, and perhaps they rightly think, that Mr. Lincoln is very capable of intimidation, is irresolute and yielding, and thus they press him, and hence they demand of him what they would not dare to name to a man made of sterner stuff.

## Martial Law and General Jackson.

THE CRISIS (Columbus, Ohio), holds the URBANA UNION responsible for what its worthy correspondent Thomas Smith says about the 8th of January, and its old Hero General Jackson. Our friend Smith will doubtless feel honored at being treated with such distinguished consideration. He takes the Crisis, no doubt, or is in the way of seeing it, and he may be expected to reply to "his earliest convenience," and with "his usual ability," like the distinguished Alexander Melhorn, J. P., but as he lives in the country he cannot be heard from until next week.

## An Appeal to the President.

THE most splendid army of the world with generals as gallant as ever led, and soldiers as brave as ever marched to victory, has met the frightful disaster of the war. By General Halleck's orders the Army of the Rappahannock was marched up against the impregnable batteries of the Fredericksburg heights, brigade after brigade, division after division, one after another defeated, thousands upon thousands slaughtered, from daybreak to sunset, until its ruin was complete, until well-nigh twenty thousand brave and noble souls wet the Virginia hillsides with their blood. The unblemished courage, the dauntless intrepidity, of our magnificent army were never more sublimely displayed. The blundering strategy, the incompetent generalship, which hurried them to fruitless doom never branded itself so conspicuously as indiscriminate slaughter and murder by wholesale. Again have you, Abraham Lincoln, by the hands of Henry W. Halleck, sent death to thousands upon thousands of our brothers and friends, again desolation and anguish to the homes and hearts of the people;—death that gives no life to the perishing nation, and sorrow which no patriotism can console, or the consciousness of a needful though costly self-sacrifice assuage.

By the banks of the Rappahannock there was slaughter which was fruitless, and by twenty thousand frescoes tears to-day are shed which God alone can wipe away.

We have no words of anger in an hour like this. The sense of sorrow for the nation and her slaughtered sons cools even the hot wrath which must yet break forth upon the heads of those whose selfishness, whose incompetency, whose recklessness, and whose ambition have brought our grief upon us.

By that sorrow, in which there is not a family in all the cities and villages of the North but shares; by that love for our country which has not faltered among us and does not falter, in her darkest hour; by the hopes which must linger in the bosom of the chief magistrate, to recover the confidence of his people and to transmit an honored name to his and their posterity; by the desire which in his serious moments must yet move him, to win in times as trying as those in which Washington won the title of the Father of his Country the equal title of his Savior; by the unutterable contempt of the men of his own time and the blasting scorn of history, which will surely be wrecked upon him if he fails in aught which he may fairly do to save the republic; by the glory which may yet await, and by the doom which threatens her; by these, and every other consideration which the breaking hearts of the anxious minds of twenty millions of people can conceive of fame, we beseech the President to cut loose now and finally from his past and fatal policy, and from the men of whom it is enough to say that the Union and the Constitution might have been saved, but that, with the resources of a continent and the arms of twenty millions of united freemen at their backs, they have not saved it. We beseech him to call to his cabinet and aid, the ablest, bravest, and best men of the nation, and so, if our cause is not yet past all remedy, by their help, and the favor of a just God, to make one final effort for the salvation of the republic which fruitless millions have been spent for, and for which more than a hundred thousand lives have been yielded up in vain.—*N. Y. World.*

## The Perils of Reaction.

(From the National Intelligencer.)

WE are pleased to observe that the remarks we yesterday offered under this head have the advantage of being confirmed by some reflections recently communicated to the press from the pen of the Hon. Geo. H. Yeaman, of Kentucky, a member of the present House of Representatives, chosen to fill the vacancy created by the death of the heroic and lamented Jackson, who, it will be remembered, fell in the battle of Perryville. Writing to the conductor of a Democratic journal in Indiana, Mr. Yeaman holds the following language:

"To my mind the conduct of the Democracy of the North has been clothed with an air of moral sublimity. They had all the usual motives that lead to harshness and revenge. At Charleston and Baltimore you were abandoned and contemned by the Southern secession wing of the party. They not only destroyed the party organization, but did that with the ulterior aim of destroying the Government itself."

"And now while they were a deadly war upon this Government, while Democrats in the ranks and in high military commands are engaged in deadly strife with the rebellion, while Democratic merchants and bankers have supported the finances of the Government in the midst of a radicalism that would turn a war into a San Domingo butchery, the Democracy at the North are firmly and successfully demanding that the Constitution with all its guarantees shall be preserved for all sections and all parties."

"And now excuse me for one suggestion in regard to the Democracy. Is there no danger that they will mistake their opposition to the Administration for their love for the Union? Or, in other words, that in the zeal of their opposition to the progress of radicalism they will forget to oppose with equal zeal the progress of the rebellion? The Union men of Kentucky are not without concern on this subject."

"The returns from the special election held last Monday indicate that I am elected to Congress from this district. If so, just so far as the Democratic members of the North make an honest, an earnest, and an active effort to suppress the rebellion by putting forth all the constitutional power of the Government, and to save the Constitution by resisting acts of Executive aggression upon the rights and institutions of the States, I intend to co-operate with them. But just so far as I discover among them, if it exists, any leaning or acquiescence in secession, I am not of them nor with them."

"The course I have indicated for myself, and which I believe the conservative men of the free States intend to pursue, will beget a confidence and a hope for justice that will produce a powerful reaction at the South. The opposite course of aiming only to break down the Republican party, or the present Administration, by dividing the support of the Government, would secure the success of the rebellion. The leaders of the rebellion take this view of your success and rejoice. Let us disappoint them. Let us give the masses of their followers reason to take the opposite view—the true view—and to rejoice."

## Adieu to the Republican Party.

THE Guardian, hitherto an earnest Republican paper, published at Patterson, New Jersey, and edited by O. Vanderhoven, known as the "Passaic Dutchman," who stumped that State for Lincoln in 1860, bids adieu to the Republican party as follows:

"We cut loose from the Republican party because the testament of their origin is finished and the book is closed. No other has been opened that we are a party to. The cohesion of the spoils, and the plenitude of power in which the little men now made great, revel and become arrogant, we have no part nor lot in it. We abandon no broken down and defeated organization on account of fallen fortunes and desperate prospects, but on the high tide of prosperity, with a paper currency of wonderful fecundity, reaching higher and stooping lower than that of any other scheme of the most visionary dreamer. With the writ of habeas corpus suspended in States known to be loyal and at peace with the government. With Provost Marshals in every State, above and beyond State law, and an army and a navy such as the world has never seen. With a people who for patience and self-abnegation, the absolute march of the most irresponsible age could not have anything more to wish for. Riches and honors, or what passes for such, are in the hands of the party as a party, whose ranks we to-day, as journalists, abandon for the pure, and as we believe the true path of duty."

The vote of the Ohio delegation in the House on the bill for the admission of Western Virginia, so-called, as a State into the Union, stands as follows:

YEAS—Bingham, Blake, Cutler, Edgerton, Gurley, Harrison, Horton, Hutchins, Kiddle, Shellabarger, Trimble and Worcester—12.

NAYS—Ashley, Cox, Morris, Noble, Pendleton, Vallandigham and White—7.

It is reported, on what appears good authority, that the President has given Constitutional doubts as to the propriety of this measure, and that he will probably veto the bill. Many of his friends in Ohio will be well satisfied if he does. The measure appears to them as one of those, of which it may be said—*they do good that will many come.*—*Springfield Republic.*

## McClellan and His Old Soldiers.

ONE of the clearest, fairest and most graphic accounts of the bombardment of Fredericksburg and the battle of Fredericksburg Heights, was written by Mr. Merat Halstead, editor-in-chief of the Cincinnati Commercial, who was an eyewitness to all. Mr. Halstead was regarded as an impartial man. In this account we find the following, which is one of the most positive proofs of McClellan's abilities as a commander, and the injustice done him by his removal from the command of the most magnificent army in the world, and which he made what it was. Mind you—the Cincinnati Commercial said not a word against the removal of McClellan, but thought the President ought to know best! Its editor now knows better than the President:

"I happened to inquire of the General, whose uninvited guest I had found myself, whether he knew the location of a certain regiment, whose Colonel was one of my old personal friends. It was as surprising as agreeable to learn that he knew the Colonel very well, and that his regiment was camped not more than a quarter of a mile distant. An orderly was dispatched to conduct me to the Colonel, and I surprised him in his tent, writing a few lines giving direction as to the disposition of his effects if he should be killed in the impending conflict. His duties for the day were over—everything was in order for the next day—the rations cooked, the cartridges distributed. The Colonel was in complete winter quarters. He had a neat and spacious brick chimney, in which a cheerful fire crackled, and the walls of his tent were slender pines; the roof composed of his shelter tent. Over the fire place, pinned against the hut, was Vanity Fair's Cartoon, representing Gen. McClellan as 'The Modern Belshazzar' sitting by the roadside and waiting for his country to do him justice. I asked the Colonel whether the stories of the attachment of the Army of the Potomac to McClellan were true; and he said they certainly were true; and that the army love McClellan and longed to have him again for their commander, and that there was a positive faith among the soldiers that it would be his destiny yet to come back and lead them. The feeling for him was especially strong in the old regiments that had served long under him, and the new regiments were infected with it."

WHEN Mr. Chase's mischievous financial scheme was first proposed the World stood alone among the city press in opposition to it. It was lauded by the majority of our contemporaries as being the perfection of financial skill, and Mr. Chase was declared to be the American Pitt. But presto, what a change! To-day there is not a newspaper in New York so poor as to do Mr. Chase reverence. Nearly all of them are now using precisely the same arguments against his policy which we urged a year since. Experience is teaching the country a valuable lesson in finance; but at what a cost!

—*N. Y. World.*

IN one of his letters to Mr. Mercier, Mr. Seward is good enough to observe that the "administration," by which we suppose him to mean the "reign" of "Emperor Napoleon III," cannot be an obscure one." This must have been very gratifying to the sovereign of the French. Praise from Sir Hubert Stanley is praise indeed. But how terribly true it also is that the "administration" of Mr. Lincoln cannot be an obscure one, and how strong is the prospect that ere many years have passed the lawyer of Springfield will shine in vain for the safe obscurity and the respectable insignificance which history we fear will forever deny to him and to all who went with him on the perilous way of his fatal policy!—*N. Y. World.*

GOV. ANDREW'S "SWARMS" are moving! Over twelve hundred soldiers have deserted from seven Massachusetts regiments. Such is the announcement of the provost general of the State.—*N. Y. World.*

**Important Order.**

HEADQUARTERS U. S. PAROLED OFFICERS, Columbia, O., Dec. 23, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 106.

ALL paroled officers, who, by general or special order, have been commanded to report at Camp Wallace (or Camp Chase) and who have not done so; and all those who after having done so, have absented themselves and who are now absent from Camp Wallace, will be reported to the Secretary of War with a recommendation that they be dishonorably dismissed from the service, provided they do not report themselves at these Headquarters on or before the 5th day of January, 1863.

And all non-commissioned officers and privates who have been captured, paroled and ordered to report at Camp Wallace (or Camp Chase), and who have not done so, or have done so have absented themselves without leave, notice is hereby given that they not only forfeit their pay for the time they are absent, but that they likewise render themselves liable to punishment as deserters. All of the above class who shall report at these Headquarters, on or before the 5th day of January, 1863, will be exempt from punishment as deserters. All who fail to do so will be tried by a Court Martial and punished. By command of BRIGADIER-GENERAL COOPER.

WM. VON DORN, A. A. General.

A LITTLE MIXED.—The Hamilton Spectator on Wednesday of last week, by lay clothes taking fire, from the effects of which she died on Friday following. She started off beautifully from the wharf, with all sails set, at 3.30 P. M.

Of course the "news foreman" put parts of two different articles together. The article, however, is not very much out of the way. Madame Bishop generally "starts off beautifully," with his sails set.

## Musical Instruments, &c.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS, AND ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

The Horace Waters' Modern Improved Overstrung IRON FRAME PIANOS are justly pronounced by the Press and Music Masters to be superior instruments. They are built of the best materials, fully seasoned, and are made and stand up climate. The tone is very deep, round, full and mellow; the touch elastic. Each piano warranted for three years. Prices from \$200 to \$750. Second hand pianos at great bargains; 50 octaves, \$25 to \$40; 4 octaves, \$10 to \$20; 3 octaves, \$5 to \$10. Second hand Melodeons from \$20 to \$60.

Horace Waters' Melodeons, Rosewood cases, (with the Royal Temperament, with the Patent Divided Reel and Note Slide.

No. 1—4 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—\$45  
" 2—4 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—50  
" 3—4 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—55  
" 4—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—60  
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" 100—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—540  
" 101—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—545  
" 102—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—550  
" 103—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—555  
" 104—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—560  
" 105—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—565  
" 106—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—570  
" 107—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—575  
" 108—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—580  
" 109—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—585  
" 110—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—590  
" 111—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—595  
" 112—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—600  
" 113—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—605  
" 114—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—610  
" 115—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—615  
" 116—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—620  
" 117—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—625  
" 118—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—630  
" 119—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—635  
" 120—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—640  
" 121—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—645  
" 122—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—650  
" 123—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—655  
" 124—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—660  
" 125—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—665  
" 126—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—670  
" 127—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—675  
" 128—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—680  
" 129—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—685  
" 130—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—690  
" 131—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—695  
" 132—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—700  
" 133—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—705  
" 134—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—710  
" 135—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—715  
" 136—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—720  
" 137—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—725  
" 138—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—730  
" 139—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—735  
" 140—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—740  
" 141—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—745  
" 142—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—750  
" 143—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—755  
" 144—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—760  
" 145—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—765  
" 146—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—770  
" 147—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—775  
" 148—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—780  
" 149—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—785  
" 150—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—790  
" 151—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—795  
" 152—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—800  
" 153—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—805  
" 154—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—810  
" 155—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—815  
" 156—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—820  
" 157—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—825  
" 158—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—830  
" 159—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—835  
" 160—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—840  
" 161—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—845  
" 162—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—850  
" 163—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—855  
" 164—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—860  
" 165—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—865  
" 166—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—870  
" 167—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—875  
" 168—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—880  
" 169—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—885  
" 170—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—890  
" 171—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—895  
" 172—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—900  
" 173—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—905  
" 174—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—910  
" 175—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—915  
" 176—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—920  
" 177—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—925  
" 178—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—930  
" 179—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—935  
" 180—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—940  
" 181—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—945  
" 182—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—950  
" 183—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—955  
" 184—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—960  
" 185—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—965  
" 186—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—970  
" 187—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—975  
" 188—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—980  
" 189—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—985  
" 190—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—990  
" 191—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—995  
" 192—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—1000  
" 193—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—1005  
" 194—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—1010  
" 195—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—1015  
" 196—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—1020  
" 197—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—1025  
" 198—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—1030  
" 199—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—1035  
" 200—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—1040  
" 201—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—1045  
" 202—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—1050  
" 203—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—1055  
" 204—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—1060  
" 205—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—1065  
" 206—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—1070  
" 207—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—1075  
" 208—5 octave, scroll legs, from C to C—1080  
" 209—5 octave, scroll